

# Guffey Hoped Until the End, But Lost at Every Point

## CONVENTION WILL COME TO CLOSE AT SESSION TO-NIGHT

Virginians Already Beginning to Get Ready for Departure From Denver; Mrs. Swanson at Meetings.

BY C. A. BOYCE,  
Staff Correspondent of The Times-Dispatch.

DENVER, COL., July 9.—With the exception of several entertaining speeches by orators of national fame there were no interesting features to the morning session of the convention, the events of the day and week occurring late at night.

The body was permanently organized in the morning, and Congressman Clayton, of Alabama, in assuming the gavel, delivered a powerful arraignment of the Republican administration—a bugle call to the Democrats of the country to rally to the ticket and win a glorious victory in November. When Temporary Chairman Bell, who has marked himself as one of the ablest presiding officers in the history of national conventions, yielded the gavel, he received an ovation which lasted several minutes. He made a brief valedictory address, which provoked loud applause.

**Kissed Little Girl.**  
A beautiful incident followed and set the great throng wild with enthusiasm. Two huge bunches of American Beauty roses were carried to the stand by four little girls dressed in the colors of the American flag. The tots were lifted separately to the rostrum and each gave a kiss to Chairman Clayton.

From an oratorical viewpoint Clayton's speech did not measure up to that of his predecessor, but the Alabama man is a man of fine voice and presence. He held the attention of the convention with ease.

The Jefferson Club, of St. Louis, marched around the hall with a band and hoisted banners, in favor of Governor Francis, of Missouri, for Vice-President. The applause indicated that the Missouri man has considerable strength for second place.

The real speech of the day was made by Martin W. Littleton, the brilliant New York lawyer, who is a native of Tennessee and a typical Southerner. When he declared that whatever the platform and whoever the candidates, New York Democrats would fight loyally for the ticket, there was prolonged applause. The vice-presidency and the national chairmanship are both up in the air, and there is a feeling of tangible understanding among leaders as to either post.

While acting in the place of Senator Daniel on the subcommittee on platform, Governor Swanson presented a strong plank, suggesting the election of the same period in the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in order that this body may become more deliberative, as it was originally intended to be.

**Final Adjournment.**  
Indications point to a final adjournment of the convention to-morrow night. Mrs. Swanson is a regular attendant upon the sessions. She and a number of her friends occupy a box tendered to them by Lieutenant Governor Elliston. The Governor is using his seat with the Virginia delegation at most of the sessions. Senator John A. Lerner, of Norfolk, to-day took the Lieutenant-Governor and the State Senators in the delegation as his guests on an automobile drive around the city, after which the party was photographed. The members of the Virginia party are preparing to break ranks and decamp after the convention is over. Some will go to Yellowstone Park, some to the Pacific Coast, and others to the far Southwest. About half of those who came here on the two private cars will return with the party.

**The Scene at Night.**  
The second great Bryan demonstration came to-night, and in point of enthusiasm it was equal to the first. It was not as prolonged. It presented a far more beautiful spectacle. As Delegate Dunn, of Nebraska, rose to a brilliant climax in presenting the name of Mr. Bryan, 15,000 miniature United States flags were unfolded simultaneously, and it looked as if the cheering would never cease. The more Chairman Clayton hammered his gavel, the louder the yellers yelled, and the faster the standard bearers of the various States marched. Virginia's stand was borne by Alternate Williams, of Roanoke, the well-known baseball magnate, and the whole delegation joined in the cheering. The flag waving spectacle was a most beautiful one and stimulated the great audience to high pitches of enthusiasm. A white dove was turned loose in the hall when the marching and shouting commenced and spread out its wings as if to invoke peace in the ranks of the party and bring all factions together.

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE HAS TWENTY-FIVE NEW MEMBERS**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

DENVER, COL., July 9.—The new national committee will have twenty-five new members, and may have twenty-eight, when the District of Columbia, New Mexico and Pennsylvania places are filled. All this is according to Bryan's idea of controlling for the next four years the national machinery of his party. Those retired from the old committee are Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama; William H. Martin, of Arkansas; M. F. Tarney, of California; John L. Mullins, of Colorado; Richard R. Kenney, of Delaware; Jefferson E. Brown, of Florida; Henry C. Blanchard, of Louisiana; George Hughes, of Maine; William A. Gaston, of Massachusetts; Daniel J. Campbell, of Michigan; T. T. Hudson, of Minnesota; Charles W. Hoffman, of Montana; James C. Dahlgren, of Nebraska; True L. Norris, of New Hampshire; William B. Gourley, of New Jersey; H. D. Albert, of North Dakota; Thomas L. Johnson, of Ohio; Frederick V. Holman, of Oregon; Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont; John W. Terry, of Washington; Lewis L. Williams, of Alaska; Ben McCrawford, of Arizona, and Palmer T. Wood, of Hawaii.

There is still a working nucleus of anti-Bryan Democrats on the committee. In a number of the States certain anti-Bryan men have given place to certain other anti-Bryan men.

Chairman Taggart invited the old members of the committee and the new members to take part in the evening session of the convention at the convention hall. This was a little festive of Mr. Taggart's designing, and Mr. Taggart's representative who passed around the invitation whispered in your ear: "We have a goodly supply of sedative to-morrow morning if necessary." But with an all-night session of the convention ahead, the festivities were cut short.

The retiring committee held its final meeting this morning, with almost a complete attendance. Chairman Taggart presiding.

Committee man M. J. Wade, of Iowa, offered a resolution extending the thanks of the committee to its several officers: Chairman Taggart, Secretary Woodson, Assistant Secretary Edwin Sexton, Treasurer W. H. O'Brien and Sergeant-at-Arms John I. Martin—and to "those who have aided them in the performance of their duties."

Chairman Taggart responded in appropriate vein on behalf of himself and his fellow officers.

The resolution which was unanimously adopted was prepared by a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Wade, of Iowa; J. Taylor Elliston, of Virginia, and Clark Howell, of Georgia.

**The Nevada Staff.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 9.—The battleship Nevada, of the Atlantic fleet, which was detained in the harbor after an outbreak of scarlet fever on board, having been thoroughly fumigated, sailed to-day to join the fleet at Honolulu.

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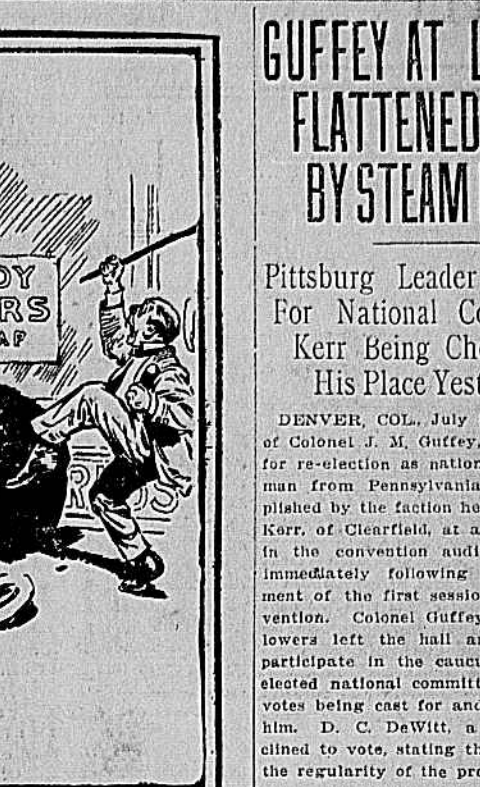
GEORGE GRAY



MARTIN W. LITTLETON



FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON



WHEN TAMMANY ARRIVED IN DENVER

## PLATFORM ADOPTED PLEASES BRYAN

(Continued From First Page.)

solvent national bank under an equitable system, which shall be available to all State banking institutions wishing to use it.

"We favor a postal savings bank if the guarantee in the bank cannot be secured, and that it be constituted so as to keep the deposited money in the communities where it is established. But we condemn the policy of the Republican party in providing postal savings banks under a plan of conduct by which they will aggregate the deposits of rural communities and redeposit the same while under government charge in the banks of Wall Street, thus depleting the circulating medium of the producing regions and unjustly favoring the speculative markets."

### RIGHTS OF THE STATES

"Believing with Jefferson in the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies, and in the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad, we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by judicial construction. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both; and it is as necessary that the Federal government shall exercise the powers delegated to it as it is that the State governments shall use the authority reserved to them; but we insist that Federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added—not substituted for—State remedies."

### TARIFF

"We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but the people cannot safely intrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them, and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no action whatever has been taken by the Republican Congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff inequities."

"We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list; and material reduction should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and graduated reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis."

"Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge. We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp print paper, lumber, timber, logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list."

### RAILROADS

"We assert the right of Congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each State to exercise just as complete control over commerce within its borders."

"We demand such enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as may be necessary to enable it to protect persons and places from discrimination and extortion, and to compel the railroads to perform their duties as common carriers. We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the physical valuation of the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, such valuation to take into consideration the original cost of construction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just. We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers; also legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate shippers."

"We heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, correct and prevent such abuses."

### ELECTION OF SENATORS

"We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms."

### ASIATIC IMMIGRATION

"We favor full protection by both national and State governments within their respective spheres of all foreigners residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with Oriental powers."

### CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY

"between corporations of the country and the Republican party under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contribution of great sums of money wherewith to purchase elections they should be allowed to continue substantially unmolested in their efforts to encroach upon the rights of the people."

"Any reasonable doubt as to the existence of this relation has been forever dispelled by the sworn testimony of witnesses examined in the insurance investigation in New York, and the open admission, unchallenged by the Republican National Committee, of a single individual that he himself at the personal request of the Republican candidate for the presidency raised over \$250,000 to be used in a single State during the closing hours of the last campaign. In order that this practice shall be stopped for all time, we demand the passage of a statute punishing with imprisonment any officer of a corporation who shall either contribute on behalf of or consent to the contribution by a corporation of any money or thing of value to be used in furthering the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States or of any member of Congress thereof."

"We denounce the action of the Republican party having complete control of the Federal government for its failure to pass the bill introduced in the last Congress, to compel the publication of the names of contributors and the amounts contributed toward campaign funds, and point to the evidence of their insincerity, when they sought by an absolutely irrelevant and impossible amendment to defeat the passage of the bill."

"As a further evidence of their intention to conduct their campaign in the coming contest with vast sums of money wrested from favor-seeking corporations, we call attention to the fact that the recent Republican National Convention at Chicago refused, when the plank was presented to it to declare against such practices."

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law preventing any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable minimum, and

providing for the publication before election of such contributions."

### THE NAVY

"The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided an maintained means an adequate navy, and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy."

### PAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

"The Democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and her sister nations of Latin-America, and favors the taking of such steps, consistent with Democratic policies for better acquaintance, greater mutual confidence, and larger exchange of trade as will bring lasting benefit, not only to the United States, but to this group of American republics having constitutions, forms of government, ambitions and interests akin to our own."

### INCOME TAX

"We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal government."

### PENSIONS

"We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents, and because it tends to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army."

### PANAMA CANAL

"We believe the Panama Canal will prove of great value to our country, and favor its speedy completion."

### NATURAL RESOURCES

"We repeat the demand for internal development and for the conservation of our natural resources, contained in previous platforms, and the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party, and to that end we insist upon the preservation, protection and replacement of needed forests, the preservation of the public domain for home-seekers, the protection of the national resources in timber, coal, iron and oil against monopolistic control, the development of our waterways for navigation and every other useful purpose, including the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, the clarification of streams, the development of water power and the preservation of electric power generated by this natural force from the control of monopoly; and to such end, we urge the exercise of all powers, national, State and municipal, both separately and in co-operation."

"We insist upon a policy of administration of our forest reserve, which shall relieve it of the abuses which have arisen thereunder and which shall, as far as practicable, conform to the police regulations of the several States where they are located; which shall enable homesteaders as of right to occupy and acquire title to all portions of a forest reserve which are available to agriculture, and which shall furnish a system of timber sales available to the private citizen as well as to the larger manufacturer and consumer."

### ECONOMY

"The Republican Congress, in session just ended, has made appropriations amounting to \$1,008,000,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the past fiscal year by \$90,000,000, and leaving a deficit of more than \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of money, which has resulted in the appalling increase of a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government, as no less than a crime against the people of working men and women, from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that, in the face of this shocking record, the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration, and that it insists upon the strictest economy in every department, compatible with frugal and efficient administration."

### TRUSTS

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three: "First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system, which will, without abridging the right of each State to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will, foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturer of working men and women, from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that, in the face of this shocking record, the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration, and that it insists upon the strictest economy in every department, compatible with frugal and efficient administration."

### MINOR ISSUES

"We demand Federal legislation forever terminating the partnership which has existed between the Republican administration and the House of Representatives since they again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the members, and not by the Speaker; favor an immediate, liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the Union; condemn the action of the present Chief Executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his Cabinet officers; pledge the party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and service of telegraph and telephone companies; call for honest and rigid enforcement of civil service laws; favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States; declare that rules and regulations in relation to free grazing lands should be left to the people of the States where the lands are situated; favor the extension of agricultural, mechanical and industrial education; believe in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury; favor the application of the principles of the land laws of the United States to Hawaii; in the interest of homesteaders, demand for the people of Alaska and Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government; favor Federal aid in the construction and maintenance of post roads; deprecate the use of the navy for the collection of private debts; advocate the organization of all existing national public health agencies into a national bureau of public health; insist upon the full protection of citizens at home and abroad, and demand that all over the world a duly authorized passport by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen, and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such."

### GRAY REFUSES TO YIELD

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 9.—Despite the absolute quality of his refusal to accept a nomination for Vice-President at the hands of the Democratic National Convention, Judge George Gray continues to get communications in reference to the subject. Answering some inquiries to-day, the judge stated that he had received no letter from Henry Watterson, of Louisville, pleading with him to accept the nomination for Vice-President, as had been reported, but that he had received last night a telegram from the veteran editor, urging him to acquiesce in the proposition. He replied, as he had replied to the Associated Press, that he would "under no conceivable circumstances accept such a nomination, should it be made."

## GUFFEY AT LAST FLATTENED OUT BY STEAM ROLLER

Pittsburg Leader Defeated For National Committee, Kerr Being Chosen in His Place Yesterday.

DENVER, COL., July 9.—The defeat of Colonel J. M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, for re-election as national committeeman from Pennsylvania, was accomplished by the faction headed by James Kerr, of Clearfield, at a meeting held in the convention auditorium to-day immediately following the adjournment of the first session of the convention. Colonel Guffey and his followers left the hall and refused to participate in the caucus. Kerr was elected national committeeman, 41 1-2 votes being cast for and none against him. D. C. DeWitt, a delegate, declined to vote, stating that he doubted the regularity of the proceedings.

**Guffey Men Walked Out.**

The caucus was held on the floor of the convention by the anti-Guffey delegates without leaving their seats after the convention adjourned. The Guffey supporters deserted quietly, and the meeting proceeded quietly and without incident.

The delegation also selected members of the various committees of the convention. All balloting was by roll call. The anti-Guffey delegation attempted to hold a meeting during the morning following the setting of the eight contesting delegates from Philadelphia. A meeting was called for 9 o'clock, but was postponed until 10 o'clock, and finally until after the first session of the convention, because the Guffey supporters in the delegation said it was inconvenient to attend.

No announcement has been made by Colonel Guffey or his followers as to whether or not they intend to contest the election of the anti-Guffey delegates, and the validity of to-day's action by the delegation. Some of those who voted at the meeting in convention hall to-day were alternates and substitutes for delegates not present.

**Guffey Not Talking.**

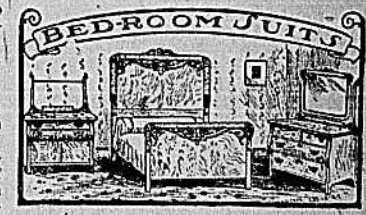
Colonel Guffey, who was the storm center of last night's fight on the floor of the convention, was in early consultation with his lieutenants to-day and with the elements outside the delegation who saw in last night's vote a remaining chance to overcome the Bryan strength. He had little to say on the result except to remark: "You will notice that I was present when the voting took place."

He would not discuss the vote in detail, but seemed to think that while it demonstrated a heavy current of opposition to the plans of those controlling the convention, Mr. Bryan might develop greater strength on a practical ballot than he did on the question last night. But the total of 239 votes inspired the allied opposition with new hopes.

It developed in this connection that a strong effort was made to avoid the vote of last night, as the Bryan managers desired not to have an issue which would disclose the strength of the two contending elements.

**Overtures Were Made.**

The Guffey men say that the report on credentials was delayed a full hour, while Colonel Guffey was urged not to present the anti-Guffey report, thus avoiding a division and an open break. According to the Guffey men, distinct overtures were made to the Pennsylvania leader to secure this end, namely, that he should remain as national committeeman from Pennsylvania. "But while this would have insured his continued leadership, it is said that Colonel Guffey flatly refused to consider the proposition, as it involved the sacrifice of Philadelphia's delegate, for whom he had contended. The Guffey men are confident that the overtures designed to avoid a vote came as the result of a conference of Bryan men at Lincoln."



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